

**Response Under 37 CFR 1.116**  
**Expedited Procedure**  
**Examining Group 1775**  
Appl. No. 10/069,625  
Amdt. dated February 10, 2004  
Reply to Office Action of December 10, 2003  
Attorney Docket No. 1217-012195

### **REMARKS**

Claims 1-3 and 5-45 are currently pending in this application. Claims 1-3, 12-14, 16, 18-21, 30-32, 34, 35, 39-41, and 45 have been amended to indicate that the stainless steel coating layer is "white-colored." The Amendment is supported in the original claims, and at for instance Example 6 (page 49, lines 13-14) "a stainless steel coating layer of a white color tone was formed" and Example 7 (page 52, lines 4-5) "a white-colored stainless steel coating layer was formed." The phrase "a part of" has been removed from claim 16.

### **35 U.S.C. § 112 Rejections**

The Examiner rejected claims 1-3 and 5-45 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, asserting that there is no support for removing the term "white-colored" from the claims. The term was removed from the claims as an attempt to overcome the Examiner's rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as being indefinite because it was unclear what "white colored" would mean. Applicants have added the term "white-colored" to the respective claims as originally used.

In a telephone interview on December 18, 2003 with Applicants' representative, Gary F. Matz, the Examiner indicated that the term "white-colored" should be re-inserted into the respective claims, and that Applicants should indicate what is meant by "white-colored" either 1) as supported in the specification, and/or 2) by submitting evidence that would indicate that one of ordinary skill in the art would understand what the term means.

As described in the "BACKGROUND ART" section of the specification, an outermost layer, which is white in color, can be made using a palladium plating layer, a

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palladium alloy plating layer, or a rhodium plating layer formed on a nickel layer by wet plating. However, using such noble metals in the outermost plating layers often results in unacceptably high cost.

A personal ornament having the characteristic white color of the stainless steel has not yet been produced at a low cost (see page 2, lines 21-23).

Accordingly, there is a demand for a low-priced personal ornament having an inexpensive white-colored stainless steel coating layer (see page 23, line 24-page 3, line 1).

Additionally, the phrase “a stainless steel coating layer of a white color tone was formed” is used in Example 6 (page 49, lines 13-14) and Example 7 (page 52, lines 4-5), while the phrase “a white-colored stainless steel coating layer was formed” is used in other Examples. The stainless steels used in the Examples are SUS 304, SUS444 and SUS310S.

Thus, both “white-colored stainless steel” and “a characteristic white color of the stainless steel” are used in the present invention as a term having the same meaning, i.e., white color refers to the appearance of stainless steel.

Regarding extrinsic evidence regarding what one skilled in the art would have used to understand what “white-colored” means, Applicants submit herewith JP 60-10010, JP 55-141538 and JP 57-097484, along with an English language translation of the particularly relevant portions of each. In these publications, the term “whitish color tone” (JP 60-10010) and the term “white color” (JP 55-141538 and JP 57-097484) were used to convey the same meaning. The term “white-colored” is a standard term of art used to describe the appearance of a metal surface.

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These publications indicate that one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize and would commonly use the term “white color” or “whitish color tone,” as well as “white-colored,” as terms for describing the surface appearance of stainless steel (as a coating layer applied by plating).

As a further example, Webster’s Ninth Collegiate Dictionary, Merriam-Webster (1987) includes the following definition of terms (copies of the relevant pages enclosed herewith).

White Metal: 1: any of several light-colored alloys used esp. as a base for plated silverware and ornaments and novelties.

White Gold: a pale alloy of gold esp. with nickel or palladium that resembles platinum in appearance.

White: 1 a: free from color ... d: lustrous pale gray : silvery : *also*: made of silver.

Platinum: 1: a heavy precious grayish white noncorroding ductile malleable metallic element that fuses with difficulty and is used esp. in chemical ware and apparatus, as a catalyst, and in dental and jewelry alloys. 2: a moderate gray.

From the descriptions in the specification, prior art available at the time, and readily available dictionary definitions, “white-colored” as used in the specification would indicate a lustrous gray appearance in the stainless steel coating layer, as one skilled in the art would readily understand.

If the Examiner would find it helpful, Applicants are prepared to submit specimens that visually demonstrate what “white-colored” or “white color tone” means as used

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in the invention. However, Applicants hope that the textual submissions described above are sufficient and that the meaning of the term "white-colored" is now readily discernable.

The Examiner also indicates that the phrase "a part of" in claim 16 is unclear. Applicants have removed this phrase from the claim.

Applicants assert that all of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112 have been addressed and that the claims are in form for allowance.

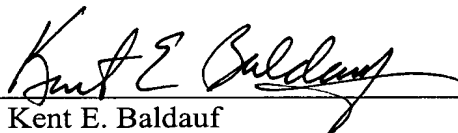
### **CONCLUSION**

As all outstanding issues regarding the pending claims have been addressed, the claims are in form for allowance and the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112 should be withdrawn.

In view of the above amendments and remarks, reconsideration of the rejections and allowance of claims 1-3 and 5-45 are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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# Ninth New

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English

Abbreviation

**white line** *n* (15c): a band or edge of something white; esp.: a stripe painted on a road and used to guide traffic  
**white list** *v*, *list* *n* (ca. 1909): a list of approved or favored items — compare **blacklist** — **white-listed** *v*, *list*-*ed* *adj*  
**white-livered** *v*, *liver* *adj* [fr. the former belief that the choleric temperament depends on the body's producing large quantities of yellow bile] (ca. 1548): **PUSILLANIMOUS**, **LILY-LIVERED**  
**white-ly** *whit*-*ly*, *whit*-*ly* *adv* (14c): with an effect of whiteness: so as to show or appear white  
**white man's burden** *n* ["The White Man's Burden" (1899), poem by Rudyard Kipling] (1899): the alleged duty of the white peoples to manage the affairs of the less developed nonwhite peoples  
**white matter** *n* (1839): neural tissue that consists largely of myelinated nerve fibers, has a whitish color, and underlies the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord or is gathered into nerves  
**white metal** *n* (1613): 1: any of several light-colored alloys used esp. as a base for plated silverware and ornaments and novelties 2: any of several lead-base or tin-base alloys (as babbitt metal) used esp. for bearings, fusible plugs, and type metal  
**white mustard** *n* (1731): a Eurasian mustard (*Brassica hirta*) grown for its seeds which yield mustard and mustard oil  
**whiten** *whit*-*n*, *whit*-*n* *vb* **whitened**; **whit-ening** *whit*-*en*-*ing*, *whit*-*n*, *-n*-*ing* *v* (14c): to make white or whiter (snow *whitened* the hills) ~ *vi*: to become white or whiter  
**whiten-er** *whit*-*er*, *whit*-*er*, *whit*-*n* (1611): one that whitens; *specif*: an agent (as a bleach) used to impart whiteness to something  
**whiteness** *whit*-*ness*, *whit*-*n* (bef. 12c): 1: the quality or state of being white; as: a: white color b: **PALLOR**, **PALENESS** c: freedom from stain: **CLEANNES** 2: white substance  
**whit-ening** *n* (1601): 1: the act or process of making or becoming white 2: something that is used to make white: **WHITING**  
**white oak** *n* (1635): any of various oaks (esp. *Quercus alba* of No. America) with acorns that mature in one year and leaf veins that never extend beyond the margin of the leaf; also: its hard strong durable wood  
**white of egg** *n*, *pl* **whites of egg** or **whites of eggs** (15c): **WHITE** 2a(1)  
**white oil** *n* (ca. 1900): any of various colorless odorless tasteless mineral oils used esp. in medicine and in pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations  
**white-out** *whit*-*out*, *whit*-*out* *n* [white + *-out* (as in *blackout*)] (1942): a surface weather condition in a snow-covered area (as a polar region) in which no object casts a shadow, the horizon cannot be seen, and only dark objects are discernible; also: a blizzard that severely reduces visibility  
**white paper** *n* (1899): 1: a government report on any subject; esp.: a British publication that is usu. less extensive than a blue book 2: a detailed or authoritative report  
**white pepper** *n* (14c): a pungent condiment that consists of the fruit of an East Indian plant (*Piper nigrum*) ground after the black husk has been removed  
**white perch** *n* (1775): 1: a small silvery anadromous sea bass (*Morone americana*) of the coast and coastal streams of the eastern U.S. 2: **FRESHWATER DRUM** 3: **WHITE CRAPPIE**  
**white pine** *n* (1682): 1: a tall-growing pine (*Pinus strobus*) of eastern No. America with leaves in clusters of five — called also *eastern white pine* b: any of several trees that resemble the white pine esp. in having leaves in bundles of five. 2: the wood of a white pine and esp. of the eastern white pine  
**white-pine blister rust** *n* (1916): a destructive disease of white pine caused by a rust fungus (*Cronartium ribicola*) that passes part of its complex life cycle on currant or gooseberry bushes; also: this fungus  
**white potato** *n* (ca. 1890): **POTATO** 2b  
**white room** *n* (1962): **CLEAN ROOM**  
**White Russian** *n* (1866): **BELORUSSIAN**  
**white rust** *n* (ca. 1884): any of various plant diseases caused by phycomycetous fungi (genus *Albugo* of the order Peronosporales) and characterized by the presence of masses of white spores that escape through ruptures of the host tissue; also: a fungus causing a white rust  
**white sale** *n* (1923): a sale of white goods  
**white sauce** *n* (1723): a sauce consisting essentially of a roux with milk, cream, or stock and seasoning  
**white sea bass** *n* (1884): a large croaker (*Cynoscion nobilis*) of the Pacific coast that is an important sport and food fish  
**white shark** *n* (ca. 1674): a large mackerel shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) of warm seas that is bluish when young but becomes whitish with age and is a man-eater — called also *great white shark* — see **SHARK** illustration  
**white slave** *n* (1857): a woman or girl held unwillingly for purposes of commercial prostitution  
**white slave** *v*, *slav*-*er* *n* (1912): one engaged in white-slave traffic  
**white slavery** *n* (1857): enforced prostitution  
**white-smith** *whit*-*smith*, *whit*-*n* (14c): 1: **TINSMITH** 2: a worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work  
**white space** *n* (1849): the areas of a page (as in a book) not covered by print or pictures  
**white spruce** *n* (ca. 1803): 1: any of several spruces; esp.: a widely distributed spruce (*Picea glauca*) of cooler parts of No. America that has short blue-green leaves and slender cones 2: the wood of a white spruce; esp.: the light pale tough straight-grained wood of the common white spruce (*Picea glauca*) used esp. for construction and as a source of paper pulp  
**white sucker** *n* (ca. 1902): a common and widespread edible sucker (*Catostomus commersoni*) of the U.S. and Canada  
**white supremacist** *n* (1945): an advocate of or believer in white supremacy  
**white supremacy** *n* (1867): a doctrine based on a belief in the inherent superiority of the white race over the black race and the correlative necessity for the subordination of blacks to whites in all relationships  
**white-tail** *whit*-*tail*, *whit*-*n* (1872): **WHITE-TAILED DEER**  
**white-tailed deer** *whit*-*tail*, *whit*-*n* (1872): **WHITE-TAILED DEER**  
**white-tailed deer** *whit*-*tail*, *whit*-*n* (1872): **WHITE-TAILED DEER**  
**white-throat** *whit*-*throat*, *whit*-*n* (1676): any of several birds with white on the throat: as: a: an Old World warbler (*Sylvia communis*)

with rusty upper surfaces and largely pale buff underparts b: white-throated sparrow  
**white-throated sparrow** *whit*-*throat*, *whit*-*n* (1811): a common brown sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) of eastern No. America with striped crown and a large white patch on the throat  
**white-tie** *adj* (1953): characterized by or requiring the wearing of formal evening dress by men (a ~ dinner) — compare **black-tie**  
**white trash** *n* *sing* but *pl* in *constr* (1855): **POOR WHITE** — usu. used disparagingly  
**white-wall** *whit*-*wall*, *whit*-*n* (1951): an automobile tire having a white band on the sidewall  
**white walnut** *n* (ca. 1743): 1: **BUTTERNUT** 1b 2: the light-colored wood of a butternut  
**white-wash** *whit*-*wash*, *whit*-*n*, *-wash* *v* (ca. 1591): 1: to whiten with whitewash 2: a: to gloss over or cover up (as vices or crimes) b: exonerate by means of a perfunctory investigation or through biased presentation of data 3: to hold (an opponent) scoreless in a game or contest — **white-washer** *n*  
**whitewash** *n* (1689): 1: a liquid composition for whitening a surface; as: a: preparation for whitening the skin b: a composition (as of lime and water or whiting, size, and water) for whitening structural surfaces 2: an act or instance of glossing over or of exonerating 3: a defeat in a contest in which the loser fails to score  
**white-washing** *whit*-*ing*, *whit*-*n* (1663): an act or instance of applying whitewash; also: **WHITewash** 3  
**white water** *n* (1586): frothy water (as in breakers, rapids, or falls)  
**white way** *n* [the Great White Way, nickname for the theatrical section of Broadway, New York City] (1909): a brilliantly lighted street or avenue esp. in a city's business or theater district  
**white whale** *n* (ca. 1834): a cetacean (*Delphinapterus leucas*) that is about 10 feet (3.0 meters) long and white when adult — called also *beluga*  
**white wine** *n* (14c): a wine ranging in color from faintly yellow to amber that is produced from the juice alone of dark- or light-colored grapes  
**white-wing** *whit*-*win*, *whit*-*n* (1898): a person and esp. a street sweeper wearing a white uniform  
**white-wood** *whit*-*wood*, *whit*-*n* (1663): 1: any of various trees with pale or white wood: as: a: **TULIP TREE** 1 b: an Australian tree (*Atalaya hemigloba* of the family Sapindaceae) 2: the wood of a whitewood; esp.: the pale soft wood of the tulip tree  
**white-ey** *whit*-*ey*, *whit*-*n*, *often* *cap* (1828): the white man: **WHITE** 1b — usu. used disparagingly  
**whither** *whith*-*er*, *whith*-*n* *adv* [ME, fr. OE *hwider*; akin to *L. quid* and to OE *hider* *whither* — more at *WHO, HITHER*] (bef. 12c): 1: to what place (~ will they go) 2: to what situation, position, degree, or end (~ will this abuse drive him)  
**whither conj** (bef. 12c): 1: a: to what place (knew ~ to go — *Dante Defoe*) b: to what situation, position, degree, or end 2: a: to what place at, in, or to which b: to which place 3: to whatever place  
**whither-so-ever** *whith*-*er*-*so*-*ev*-*er*, *whith*-*n* *conj* (14c): to whatever place (will go ~ you lead)  
**whither-ward** *whith*-*er*-*ward*, *whith*-*n* *adv*, *archaic* (13c): toward what or which place  
**whit-ting** *whit*-*ing*, *whit*-*n* [ME, fr. MD *whitinc*, fr. *whit* white; akin to OE *hwit* white] (15c): any of various marine food fishes: as: a: a common European fish (*Merlangius merlangus*) related to the cod b: a sea hake  
**whitening** *n* [ME, fr. gerund of *whiten* to white] (15c): calcium carbonate prepared as fine powder by grinding and washing and used esp. as a pigment and extender, in putty, and in rubber compounding and paper coating  
**whit-low** *whit*-*low*, *whit*-*n* [ME *whitflawe*, *whitflawe*, *whitlow*] (15c): a deep usu. suppurative inflammation of the finger or toe esp. at the end or around the nail — called also *felon*  
**Whit-mon-day** *whit*-*mon*-*de*, *whit*-*n*, *-mon*-*n* [Whit- (as in *Whitsunday*) + *Monday*] (1557): the day after Whitsunday observed as a festival holiday in England, Wales, and Ireland  
**Whit-sun** *whit*-*sun*, *whit*-*n* *adj* [ME *Whitson*, fr. *Whitsunday*] (13c): relating to, or observed on Whitsunday or at Whitsuntide  
**Whit-sun-day** *whit*-*sun*-*de*, *whit*-*n*, *-sun*-*n* [ME *Whitsunday*, fr. OE *hwit* white, *andæg*, lit., white Sunday; prob. fr. the custom of wearing white robes by those newly baptized at this season] (12c): **PENTECOST** 2  
**Whit-sun-tide** *whit*-*sun*-*tid*, *whit*-*n* (13c): the week beginning with Whitsunday and esp. the first three days of this week  
**whittle** *whit*-*tle*, *whit*-*n* [ME *whittell*, alter. of *hwittel*, fr. *hwit* white, *OE* *hwitan*, akin to *ON* *hveita* to *hew*] *archaic* (15c): to pare or cut off chips from the surface of (wood) with a knife; also: to shape or form by so paring or cutting 2: to reduce, remove, or destroy gradually as if by cutting off bits with a knife: **PAR** 2b — *whittled* *whit*-*ted*, *whit*-*n* 1: to cut or shape something (as wood) by or as if by paring it with a knife 2: to wear oneself or another out with felling  
**whittler** *whit*-*ler*, *whit*-*n* *n* (1854): 1: the act or art of whittling 2: a piece of wood used in whittling  
**whit-trail** *whit*-*trail*, *whit*-*n* [ME *whitrat*, fr. *white*, *whit* white, *OE* *hwit* white] (15c): **WEASEL**  
**whity** or *whit-ey* *whit*-*ey*, *whit*-*n* *adj* (1593): somewhat white  
**whizz** or *whizz* *whiz*, *whiz* *vb* **whizzed**; **whiz-zing** *whiz*-*zing* *imit* [whiz] (1547): to hum, whirl, or hiss like a speeding object (as an arrow or ball) moving through air 2: to fly or move swiftly esp. with a whizz  
**whizz or whizz** *n*, *pl* **whizzes** (1620): 1: a hissing, buzzing, or whizzing sound 2: a movement or passage of something accompanied by a whizzing sound  
**whiz** *n*, *pl* **whizzes** [prob. by shortening & alter.] (1917): a whizzing sound  
**whiz-bang** *whiz*-*bang*, *whiz*-*n*, *-bang* *n* (ca. 1914): a sound that is conspicuous for noise, speed, excellence, or startling effect  
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1) one that continuously whistles  
in circling course (as of events)  
of numerous beetles (family Cynel)  
e of water where they move swiftly

1) n (1529) 1 a: a confused  
gnetic or impelling force by whistling  
to be drawn into this ~ of  
r moving rapidly in a circle so as  
into which floating objects may  
XOL BATH  
apeutic bath in which all or part  
ling currents of hot water  
small rotating windstorm of limited  
ward spiral motion of the lower  
d upward spiral motion and usu  
a: a confused rush: WHIRL

1 whirlwind esp. in speed or force  
marked by or exhibiting a whirl

small whirlwind  
COFTER  
b whirl-ried; whir-rying [perh. b  
2) to convey quickly ~ vi. S

1518): to urge on or cause to move  
sibant sound 2: to move with  
tor ... es down to the lower

d: SWISH  
ieftly Irish (15c): HUSH — often used

prob. of Scand origin; akin to O  
ait, *L. virga* branch, rod) (14c)  
motion 2 a: a small usu. u  
d by hand b: a flexible bunch  
ed to a handle for use as a brush  
and quickly ~ vi 1: to move  
off to bed) 2: to mix or fluff up  
~ egg whites) 3: to brush or w  
om with a short handle used esp.

formation fr. *whiskers* (mustache)  
e beard b pl (1) *archaic*: MUSTACHE  
g on the sides of the face or on the  
face by a ~ 2: one of the long  
g near the mouth of an animal  
iding on each side of the bow  
usu. used in pl. 4 a: a shred  
- a thin hairlike crystal (as of  
mechanical strength used esp. to re  
l — whisk-ered \-kərd/ adj — wh

1) n. pl. whiskies or whiskies [fr  
itha, lit., water of life] (1715)  
l mash of grain (as rye, corn, or

ations code word for the letter, wh  
ail usu. consisting of whiskey, sug

ispered; whis-per-ing \-p(ə)-rɪŋ/ (ME  
to OHG *hwispālon* to whisper (12c)  
esp. to avoid being overheard 2  
sles whispering ~ vi 1: to addres  
unicate in or as if in a whisper  
communicated by or as if by whisper  
2 a: an act or instance of whisper  
n of the vocal cords b: a sibilant  
eech 3: HINT, TRACE  
e that whispers; *specif*: RUMORMON

whispered speech b: GOSSIP, RUMOR

ng a sibilant sound 2: spreading  
reports (~ tongues can poison in  
ly \-p(ə)-rɪŋ-lē/ adv

1) the systematic dissemination of  
nors or charges esp. against a cause

(1834) 1: resembling a whisper  
il Brit (14c): to be silent: HUSH  
in silence

prob. fr. *whisk*; fr. whisking up  
ur players in two partnerships  
d that scores one point for each

trib [ME, fr. OE *hwistle*; akin to OH  
— more at WHINE] (bef. 12c) 1 a:  
ound is produced by the forcible  
short tube (police ~) b: a de  
into a cavity or against a thin ed  
ory ~) 2 a: a shrill clear sound  
r air in through the puckered lips  
e: a signal given by or as if by  
bles a whistle; esp: a shrill clear

(salaried) employees whose duties do not call for the  
drawing air through the puckered lips

utter a shrill note or call resembling a whistle c: to make a  
shrill clear sound esp. by rapid movement (the wind whistled) d: to  
shrill or sound a whistle 2 a: to give a signal or issue an order or  
announcements by or as if by whistling (~ to a dog) b: to make a demand  
without result (did a sloppy job so he can ~ for his money) ~ vi 1  
to send, bring, signal, or call by or as if by whistling 2: to produce;  
inter, or express by whistling (~ a tune) — whistle-able \-ə-lə-bəl/ adj  
whistle in the dark: to keep up one's courage by or as if by whis-

tingle

whistle-blower \-blō(-ə)-r/ n (1970): one who reveals something cor-  
rupt or who informs against another (pledges to protect ~ who fear  
revelations — *Wall Street Jour.*) — whistle-blowing \-blō-ɪŋ/ n

whistler \-hwɪs(-ə)-lər, \-wis-/ n (bef. 12c): one that whistles: as a  
any of various birds; esp: any of a genus (*Pachycephala*) of Austr-  
ian and Polynesian birds that are related to the shrikes and have a  
whistling call b: a large mountain marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*) of  
western No. America c: a broken-winded horse d: an elec-  
tronic signal of audio or radio frequency that is generated by  
lightning discharge and that travels along the earth's magnetic lines of  
force

whistle-stop \-hwɪs(-əl)-stɒp, \-wis-/ n (ca. 1925) 1 a: a small station  
which trains stop only on signal: FLAG STOP b: a small community  
a brief personal appearance esp. by a political candidate usu. on the  
platform of a train during the course of a tour

whistle-stop vi (1952): to make a tour esp. in a political campaign  
with many brief personal appearances in small communities

whistling n (14c): the act or sound of one that whistles: WHISTLE

whistling swan n (1785): a native No. American swan (*Olor columbianus*)  
with a soft musical note that breeds in the Arctic tundra and  
winters in shallow fresh or salt water esp. along the eastern and west-  
ern coasts of the U.S.

whit \-wɪt-/ n (faller. of ME *whit*, *wight* creature, thing, bit — more  
at WHIT) (15c): the smallest part or particle imaginable: bit (have  
contributed one ~ to our knowledge of man — *Nehemiah Jordan*)

whit \-wɪt/, \-wɪt/ adj. white; white-est [ME, fr. OE *hwit*; akin to OHG  
whitz, white, Skt *sveta*] (bef. 12c) 1 a: free from color b: of the  
color of new snow or milk; *specif*: of the color white c: light or sil-  
ver color (~ hair) (lips ~ with fear) d: lustrous pale gray: SIL-  
VER also: made of silver 2 a: being a member of a group or race  
characterized by reduced pigmentation and usu. *specif*. distinguished  
from persons belonging to groups marked by black, brown, yellow, or  
red skin coloration b: of, relating to, characteristic of, or consisting  
of white people c *slang*: marked by upright fairness 3: free from  
color or blemish: as (1) free from moral impurity: INNOCENT (2)  
marked by the wearing of white by the woman as a symbol of purity  
(wedding) b: unmarked by writing or printing c: not in-  
cluded to cause harm (a ~ lie) (~ magic) d: FAVORABLE, FORTU-  
NATE (one of the ~ days of his life — *Sir Walter Scott*) 4 a: wearing  
habited in white b: marked by the presence of snow: snow ~ (a ~  
Christmas) 5 a: heated to the point of whiteness b: notably ar-  
dent: PASSIONATE (~ wit) 6 a: ultraconservative or reactionary in  
political outlook and action b: instigated or carried out by reaction-  
ary forces as a counterrevolutionary measure (a ~ terror) 7: of,  
relating to, or constituting a musical tone quality characterized by a  
controlled pure sound, a lack of warmth and color, and a lack of reso-  
nance 8: consisting of a wide range of frequencies — used of light,  
sound, and electromagnetic radiation — whit-ish \-hwɪt-ɪʃ/, \-wɪt-/ adj  
white n (bef. 12c) 1: the achromatic object color of greatest lightness  
characteristically perceived to belong to objects that reflect diffusely  
scattered light incident energy throughout the visible spectrum 2 a: a  
color; or light-colored part of something: as (1) a mass of albumin-  
ous material surrounding the yolk of an egg (2) the white part of the  
ball of the eye (3) the light-colored pieces in a two-handed board  
game also: the player by whom these are played b (1) *archaic*: a  
white target (2) the fifth or outermost circle of an archery target;  
also: a shot that hits it 3: one that is or approaches the color white:  
as a: white clothing — often used in pl. b: WHITE WINE c: a white  
animal (as a horse or a hog) d: a white-colored product (as flour,  
sugar, or sugar) — usu. used in pl. 4 pl: LEUKORRHEA 5: a person  
belonging to a light-skinned race 6: a member of an ultraconserv-  
ative or reactionary political group  
white vi. white-d; whit-ing [ME *whiten*, fr. *white*, adj.] *archaic* (bef. 12c)  
WHITEN  
whiten \-ə-ˈmʊ(-ə)-r/ n [*amur*, fr. *Amur* river] (1668): GRASS CARP  
white ant n (ca. 1684): TERMITES  
white bait \-hwɪt-,bāɪ/, \-wɪt-/ n (1758) 1: the young of any of several  
European herrings and esp. of the common herring (*Clupea harengus*)  
2: any of various small fishes likened to  
the European whitebait and used as food  
white bass n (1813): a No. American freshwater food fish (*Morone*  
*chrysops*)  
white beard \-hwɪt-,bɪ(-ə)rd/, \-wɪt-/ n (15c): an old man: GRAYBEARD  
white blood cell n (ca. 1890): a blood cell that does not contain hemo-  
globin: LEUKOCYTE — called also *white blood corpuscle*  
white book n (15c): an official report of government affairs bound in  
white  
white cap \-hwɪt-,kæp/, \-wɪt-/ n (1773): a wave crest breaking into white  
foam  
white cedar n (1675): any of several No. American timber trees: as a  
strong-scented evergreen swamp tree (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*) of  
the eastern coast of the U.S. that has smaller leaves than an arborvitae  
and globose cones with peltate scales b: a common arborvitae (*Thuja*  
*occidentalis*) esp. of Canada and the northern U.S.  
white cell n (1863): WHITE BLOOD CELL  
white chip n (1897) 1: a white-colored poker chip usu. of minimum  
value 2: a thing or quantity of little worth — compare BLUE CHIP  
white clover n (bef. 12c): a Eurasian clover (*Trifolium repens*) with  
round heads of white flowers that is widely used in lawn and pasture  
grass seed mixtures and is an important source of nectar for bees —  
called also *white Dutch clover*  
white collar \-hwɪt-,kæl-,r/, \-wɪt-/ adj (1920): of, relating to, or consti-  
tuting the class of salaried employees whose duties do not call for the  
wearing of work clothes or protective clothing — compare BLUE  
COLLAR

white corpuscle n (ca. 1860): WHITE BLOOD CELL

white crappie n (ca. 1926): a silvery No. American sunfish (*Pomoxis*  
*annularis*) with 5 or 6 protruding spines on the dorsal fins that is used  
as a panfish and often for stocking small ponds

whitened \-hwɪt-,əd/, \-wɪt-/ adj (14c) 1: covered with white or whiting  
and esp. with whitewash 2: made white: WHITENED

whited sepulcher n [fr. the simile in Mt 23:27 (AV)] (1582): a person  
inwardly corrupt or wicked but outwardly or professedly virtuous or  
holy: HYPOCRITE

white dwarf n (ca. 1926): a whitish star of low intrinsic brightness usu.  
with a mass approximately equal to that of the sun but with a density  
many times larger

white elephant n (15c) 1: an Indian elephant of a pale color that is  
sometimes venerated in India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Burma 2 a:  
a property requiring much care and expense and yielding little profit  
b: an object no longer of value to its owner but of value to others c:  
something of little or no value

white-face \-hwɪt-,fæs/, \-wɪt-/ n (1709) 1: a white-faced animal; *specif*  
: HEREPORD 2: dead-white facial makeup (a clown in ~)

white-faced \-fæst/ adj (1595) 1: having a wan pale face 2: having  
the face white in whole or in part — used esp. of an animal otherwise  
dark in color

white feather n [fr. the superstition that a white feather in the plumage  
of a gamecock is a mark of a poor fighter] (ca. 1785): a mark or sym-  
bol of cowardice — used chiefly in the phrase *show the white feather*

whitefish \-hwɪt-,fɪʃ/, \-wɪt-/ n (15c) 1 a: any of various freshwater  
food fishes (esp. of genera *Coriogobius* and *Frøsopium*) related to the  
salmons and trouts b: any of various fishes in some respect resem-  
bling the true whitefishes c Brit: any of various market fishes with  
white flesh that is not oily 2: the flesh of a whitefish esp. as an article  
of food

white flag n (1600) 1: a flag of plain white used as a flag of truce or as  
a token of surrender 2: a token of weakness or yielding

white flight n (1975): the departure of white families usu. from urban  
neighborhoods undergoing racial integration or from cities implement-  
ing school desegregation

white-fly \-hwɪt-,flɪ/, \-wɪt-/ n (ca. 1890): any of numerous small homop-  
terous insects (family Aleyrodidae) that are injurious plant pests re-  
lated to the scale insects

white-footed mouse \-hwɪt-,fʊt-,əd-,  
-wɪt-/ n (1869): a common woodland  
mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*) of the  
eastern U.S.; also: any of several re-  
lated mice

white habit n, often cap W&F [fr. his  
white habit] (15c): CARMELITE

white-fringed beetle \-hwɪt-,frɪŋd(-)  
-bɪt-/ n (1939): any of a genus (*Gra-*  
*phognathus*) of So. American flightless  
beetles of which one (*G. leucoloma*) has been accidentally introduced  
into the southeastern U.S. where it is a pest on cultivated plants

white gasoline n (1926): gasoline containing no tetraethyllead — called  
also *white gas*

white gold n (ca. 1666): a pale alloy of gold esp. with nickel or palla-  
dium that resembles platinum in appearance

white goods n pl (ca. 1871) 1 a: white fabrics esp. of cotton or linen  
b: articles (as sheets, towels, or curtains) orig. or typically made of  
white cloth 2: major household appliances (as stoves and refrigera-  
tors) that are typically finished in white enamel

white grub n (1817): a grub that is the larva of a June beetle and a de-  
structive pest of grass roots

White-hall \-hwɪt-,hɔɪ/, \-wɪt-/ n [*Whitehall*, thoroughfare of London in  
which are located the chief offices of British government] (1850): the  
British government

white-head \-hwɪt-,hed/, \-wɪt-/ n (ca. 1931): MILIUM

white-headed \-hed-/ adj (1525) 1: having the hair, fur, or plum-  
age of the head white or very light 2: specially favored: FORTUNATE  
— used esp. in the phrase *white-headed bird*

white heat n (ca. 1710) 1: a temperature (as for copper and iron from  
1500° to 1600° C) which is higher than red heat and at which a body  
becomes brightly incandescent 2: a state of intense mental or phys-  
ical strain, emotion, or activity

white hole n (1971): a hypothetical extremely dense celestial object that  
radiates enormous amounts of energy and matter — compare BLACK  
HOLE

white hope n (ca. 1910) 1 *slang*: a white contender for a boxing cham-  
pionship held by a black; also: one who is felt to represent whites 2:  
one from whom much is expected; esp: a person undertaking a diffi-  
cult task

White Horde n (ca. 1911): a Mongolian people powerful in Russia in  
the 14th century

white-hot \-hwɪt-,hɒt/, \-wɪt-/ adj (1820) 1: being at or radiating white  
heat 2: ardently zealous: FERVID

White House \-haʊs/ n [the *White House*, mansion in Washington,  
D.C. assigned to the use of the president of the U.S.] (1811) 1: the  
executive department of the U.S. government 2: a residence of the  
president of the U.S.

white hunter n (1954): a white man serving as guide and professional  
hunter to an African safari

white knight n (1951): one that comes to the rescue (as of a failing  
business): SAVIOR, RESCUER; also: one that champions a cause

white lead n (15c): any of several white lead-containing pigments; esp:  
a heavy poisonous basic carbonate of lead of variable composition  
that is marketed as a powder or as a paste in linseed oil, has good hid-  
ing power, and is used chiefly in exterior paints

white lightning n (1915): MOONSHINE 3

\ə/ about \ɪ/ kitten, F table \ər/ further \ə/ ash \ə/ ace \ə/ cot, cart  
/aʊ/ out /ch/ chin /e/ bet /e/ easy /ə/ go /ɪ/ hit /ɪ/ ice /ɪ/ job  
/ɪ/ sing /ɒ/ go /ɒ/ law /ɔɪ/ boy /θ/ thin /θ/ the /u/ loot /u/ foot  
/ʌ/ yet /z/ vision /ə/ k, g, ce, ce, ue, ue; \ see Guide to Pronunciation



white-footed mouse



iste thing molded. fr. LL  
[qđ, fr. plassein] : organized

plastrum, fr. Gk *emplastion*,  
sein to mold, plaster; akin to  
[qđ, 12c] 1 : a medicated or  
(as of cloth or plastic) spread  
ive ~; broadly : something  
position (as of time, water,  
used for coating walls, ceil-  
adj

vi (14c) 1 : to overlay or  
plaster to 3 : a : to cover  
b : to apply as a coating or  
a sticky or shiny substance  
ly tightly to another surface  
ifix to or place on esp. con-  
avy damage, injury, or casu-  
ility attack : strike heavily  
las-ter-er \-tər-ər-n  
n (1906) : a board used in  
for plaster in walls and con-  
er, or felt usu. bonded to a

el in plaster of paris 2 : a  
laster of paris  
NTOXICATED  
if of plaster 2 : a decisive

aris, France] (15c) : a white  
CaSO<sub>4</sub>· $\frac{1}{2}$ H<sub>2</sub>O or 2CaSO<sub>4</sub>·  
chiefly for casts and molds in  
r  
astering used to finish archi-

ing, fr. Gk *plastikos*, fr. *plas-*  
E CREATIVE (~ forces in na-  
modeled (~ clay) b : capa-  
: FLIABLE (ecologically ~  
sisting of a plastic 5 : ca-  
j permanently in any direc-  
involving plastic surgery 7  
conventional standard; esp  
is the ~ age, the era of the

ALLEABLE, ADAPTABLE mean  
r nature. PLASTIC applies to  
able of hardening into the  
ne thing easily bent, folded,  
s flexibility and sometimes  
he suggestion of submissiveness  
what can be drawn out or  
o what may be pressed or  
e capability of being easily  
r uses.

pecif : any of numerous or-  
are mostly thermoplastic or  
r weight and that can be  
ated into objects, films, or  
str.

ikos, fr. *plassein*] 1 : devel-  
or relating to (something  
st, -plasty, or -plasy) (homo-

1 : in a plastic manner 2

: or bas-relief characterized  
of the visual arts (as  
guished from those that are

the quality or state of being  
altered 2 : the ability to  
nation 3 : the capacity of  
n developmental pattern, in  
rying environmental condi-

[1919] 1 : to make plastic  
tress cover) — plas-ti-ci-za-

: that plasticizes; specif : a  
to impart flexibility, work-

tic surgery  
y concerned with the repair,  
d, defective, or misshapen

led] (1885) : any of various  
ils that serve in many cases  
-plas-tid-ial \pla-'stid-ē-əl\

4sof] (1946) : a substance  
sticizer that can be molded,  
ication of heat  
lastos + E cyan- + -in]  
acts as an intermediary in

+ gene] (1937) : a heredi-

ōn \n \plasto- (fr. Gk *plas-*  
(1958) : a plant substance  
le in photosynthetic phos-  
g to a plastron

plastron \plas-trən\ n [MF, fr. OIt *piastrone*, aug. of *piastra* thin metal  
plate — more at PIASTER] (ca. 1506) 1 : a metal breastplate form-  
erly worn under the hauberk b : a quilted pad worn in fencing prac-  
tice to protect the chest, wrist, and the side on which the weapon is  
held 2 : the ventral part of the shell of a tortoise or turtle consisting  
typically of nine symmetrically placed bones overlaid by horny plates  
3 : a trimming like a bib for a woman's dress b : DICKEY 1a 4 : a  
thin film of air held by water-repellent hairs of some aquatic insects  
-plasty \plas-tē\ n comb form [F *-plastic*, fr. LGk *-plastia* molding, fr.  
Gk *-plastēs* molder, fr. *plassein*] : plastic surgery (osteoplastic)

plasty — see PLASTIA  
-plat \plāt\ vi plat-ted; plat-ting [ME *platen*, alter. of *plaiten*] (14c)  
in PLAIT

plat n (1535) : PLAIT  
plat n [prob. alter. of *plot*] (1517) 1 : a small piece of ground (as a lot  
or quadrat) : PLOT 2 : a plan, map, or chart of a piece of land with  
actual or proposed features (as lots); also : the land represented  
plat vi plat-ted; plat-ting (1751) : to make a plat of  
-plan \plāt-'n\ n [ME, fr. L *planus*] (14c) : PLANE  
plat du jour \plād-ə-'zhu(ə)r; plād-'n\ n pl plats du jour \sām\ [F, lit.,  
plate of the day] (1906) : a dish that is featured by a restaurant on a  
particular day

plate \plāt\ n [ME, fr. OF, fr. *plate*, fem. of *plat* flat, fr. (assumed) VL  
*platus*, prob. fr. Gk *platys* broad, flat — more at PLAGE] (13c) 1 a : a  
smooth flat thin piece of material b (1) : forged, rolled, or cast metal  
in sheets usu. thicker than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch (2) : a very thin layer of metal de-  
posited on a surface of base metal by plating c : one of the broad  
metal pieces used in armor; also : armor of such plates d (1) : a  
lamina or plaque (as of bone or horn) that forms part of an animal  
body; esp : SCUTE (2) : the thin under portion of the forequarter of  
beef; esp : the fatty back part — see BEEF illustration e : HOME PLATE  
f : any of the huge movable segments into which the earth's crust is  
divided and which are held to float on and travel over the mantle 2  
[ME, partly fr. OF *plate* plate, piece of silver; partly fr. OSP *plata* sil-  
ver, fr. (assumed) VL *platus* flat] a obs : a silver coin b : precious  
metal; esp : silver bullion 3 [ME, fr. MF *plat* dish, plate, fr. *plat* flat]  
a : domestic hollowware made of or plated with gold, silver, or base  
metals b : a shallow usu. circular vessel from which food is eaten or  
served c (1) : PLATEFUL (2) : a main course served on a plate (3)  
: food and service supplied to one person (a dinner at \$10 a ~) d (1)  
: a prize given to the winner in a contest (2) : a horse race in which  
the contestants compete for a prize rather than stakes e : a dish or  
pouch passed in taking collections f : a flat glass dish used chiefly for  
culturing microorganisms 4 a : a prepared surface from which print-  
ing is done b : a sheet of material (as glass) coated with a light-  
sensitive photographic emulsion c (1) : the usu. flat or grid-formed  
anode of an electron tube at which electrons collect (2) : a metallic  
grid with its interstices filled with active material that forms one of the  
structural units of a battery d : LICENSE PLATE 5 : a horizontal struc-  
tural member (as a timber) that provides bearing and anchorage esp.  
for the trusses of a roof or the rafters 6 : the part of a denture that fits  
to the mouth; broadly : DENTURE 7 : a full-page illustration often on  
different paper from the text pages — plate-ful \-fū\ n — plate-like  
\-līk\ adj

plate vi plat-ted; plat-ting (14c) 1 : to cover or equip with plate : as  
: to arm with armor plate b : to cover with an adherent layer me-  
chanically, chemically, or electrically; also : to deposit (as a layer) on  
a surface 2 : to make a printing surface from or for 3 : to fix or secure  
with a plate  
pla-teau \pla-'tō, 'pla-'n\ n pl plateaus or pla-teaux \-'tōz, -'tōz\ [F, fr.  
MF, *plateau*, fr. *plat* flat] (1796) 1 a : a usu. extensive land area hav-  
ing a relatively level surface raised sharply above adjacent land on at  
least one side : TABLELAND b : a similar undersea feature 2 a : a  
region of little or no change in a graphic representation b : a rela-  
tively stable level, period, or condition

plateau vi (1939) : to reach a level, period, or condition of stability  
plate glass n (ca. 1727) : rolled, ground, and polished sheet glass  
plate-let \plāt-'let\ n (1895) : a minute flattened body (as of ice or a  
mineral) esp : BLOOD PLATELET

plate-maker \plāt-mā-'kər\ n (1904) : a machine for making printing  
plates and esp. offset printing plates — plate-mak-ing \-kīŋ\ n

platen \plāt-'n\ n [MF *plateine*, fr. *plate*] (1541) 1 : a flat plate (as of  
metal); esp : one that exerts or receives pressure 2 : the roller of a  
typewriter

plater \plāt-ər\ n (1777) 1 : one that plates 2 a : a horse that runs  
chiefly in plate races b : an inferior racehorse

plate rail n (1902) : a rail or narrow shelf along the upper part of a wall  
for holding plates or ornaments

plater-esque \plāt-ə-'resk\ adj, often cap [Sp *plateresco*, fr. *platero* silver-  
smith, fr. *plata* silver] (ca. 1842) : of, relating to, or being a 16th cen-  
tury Spanish architectural style characterized by elaborate ornamenta-  
tion suggestive of silver plate

platform \plāt-'fōrm\ n, often attrib [MF *plate-forme* diagram, map,  
lit., flat form] (1574) 1 : PLAN, DESIGN 2 : a declaration of the princi-  
ples on which a group of persons stands; esp : a declaration of princi-  
ples and policies adopted by a political party or a candidate 3 a (1)  
: a horizontal flat surface usu. higher than the adjoining area; also : a  
device incorporating or providing a platform (as for reaching high  
places) (2) : a raised flooring (as for speakers or performers) b : a  
place or opportunity for public discussion 4 a : a usu. thick layer (as  
of cork) between the inner sole and outer sole of a shoe b : a shoe  
having such a sole

platform rocker n (1944) : a chair that rocks on a stable platform

platform scale n (1834) : a weighing machine with a flat platform on  
which objects are weighed — called also *platform balance*

platform tennis n (1955) : a variation of paddle tennis that is played on  
a platform enclosed by a wire fence

platin- or platino- comb form [NL *platinum*] : platinum (platinotype)  
(platiniridium)

plati-na \plā-'tē-nā\ n [Sp] (1750) : PLATINUM; esp : crude native platini-  
um

platin-adj (1940) : of the color platinum

plating \plāt-īŋ\ n (1831) 1 : the act or process of plating 2 a : a  
coating of metal plates b : a thin coating of metal

platin-ic \pla-'tin-ik\ adj (1842) : of, relating to, or containing platinum  
esp. with a valence of four — compare PLATINOUS  
platin-ize \plāt-'n-īz\ vi -nized; -niz-ing (1825) : to cover, treat, or  
combine with platinum or a compound of platinum  
platin-ic \pla-'tin-ik\ n (1845) : a fluorescent complex  
salt formed by the union of platinum cyanide with another cyanide  
platin-ous \plāt-'nos, -'n-əs\ adj (1842) : of, relating to, or containing  
platinum esp. with a valence of two — compare PLATINIC  
platin-um \plāt-'nəm, -'n-əm\ n, often attrib [NL, fr. Sp *platina*, fr. dim.  
of *plata* silver, fr. (assumed) VL *platus* plate — more at PLATE] (1812)  
1 : a heavy precious grayish white noncorroding ductile malleable  
metallic element that fuses with difficulty and is used esp. in chemical  
ware and apparatus, as a catalyst, and in dental and jewelry alloys —  
see ELEMENT table 2 : a moderate gray

platinum black n (ca. 1847) : a soft dull black powder of metallic platini-  
um obtained by reduction and precipitation from solutions of its salts  
and used as a catalyst

platinum blonde n (1931) 1 : a person whose hair is of a pale silvery  
blonde color that is usu. produced by bleach and a bluish rinse 2 : the  
color of the hair of a platinum blonde

plati-tude \plāt-ə-'t(y)ūd\ n [F, fr. *plat* flat, 'dull'] (1812) 1 : the qual-  
ity or state of being dull or insipid 2 : a banal, trite, or stale remark  
plati-tu-di-nal \plāt-ə-'t(y)ūd-nəl, -'n-əl\ adj (1870) : PLATITUDINOUS

plati-tu-di-nar-i-an \-t(y)ūd-'n-er-ē-ən\ n (1855) : one given to the use  
of platitudes

plati-tu-di-nize \-t(y)ūd-'n-īz\ vi -nized; -niz-ing [plati-tu-di-nous] (1885)  
: to utter platitudes

plati-tu-di-nous \-t(y)ūd-'nos, -'n-əs\ adj [plati-tude + -in-ous (as in *mul-  
titudinous*)] (1862) : having the characteristics of a platitude : full of  
platitudes (~ remarks) — plati-tu-di-nous-ly adv

plati-ton-ic \plā-'tān-ik, plā-'n\ adj [L *platonicus*, fr. Gk *platonikos*, fr. *Platōn*  
Plato] (1533) 1 cap : of, relating to, or characteristic of Plato  
Platonism 2 a : relating to or based on platonic love; also : experi-  
encing or professing platonic love b : NOMINAL, THEORETICAL — plā-  
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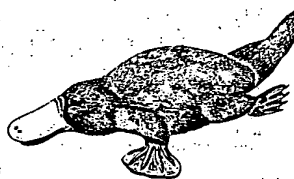
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ton-ic-ally \-i-k-ē-ē\ adv



platypus

## EXTERIOR PARTS FOR WATCH

Publication number: JP55141538

Publication date: 1980-11-05

Inventor: NISHIKAWA MITSUTAKA

Applicant: SEIKO EPSON CORP

Classification:

- international: C22C5/02; G04B37/22

- european:

Application number: JP19790049299 19790420

Priority number(s):

[Detailed description of the invention (extract)]

Conventionally, white color of exterior parts for watch are obtained by using stainless steel, Pd metal plating, or Ru metal plating, or the like. Further, although a gold color of exterior parts for watch is obtained by using 24-karat gold or gold alloy, it is generally obtained by using gold metal plating on a copper alloy.

**EXTERIOR PARTS FOR WATCH**

**Patent number:** JP55141538  
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**Inventor:** NISHIKAWA MITSUTAKA  
**Applicant:** SEIKO EPSON CORP  
**Classification:**  
**- international:** C22C5/02; G04B37/22  
**- european:**  
**Application number:** JP19790049299 19790420  
**Priority number(s):**

**Abstract of JP55141538**

**PURPOSE:** To provide hardness, fine appearance and golden color having everlasting luster to the title parts by making the parts made of amorphous alloy of a specified composition consisting of Ge and the balance Au and inevitable impurities.

**CONSTITUTION:** This amorphous alloy is obtd. by cooling a material of a composition consisting of 20-40 atomic% Ge and the balance Au and inevitable impurities as a cooling rate of about 10<3> deg.C/sec. This alloy can be worked into a several mm. thick plate or a wire rod applicable to exterior parts for a watch.

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⑬ 日本国特許庁 (JP)  
⑭ 公開特許公報 (A)

⑮ 特許出願公開  
昭55-141538

⑯ Int. Cl.<sup>3</sup>  
C 22 C 5/02  
G 04 B 37/22

識別記号

庁内整理番号  
7920-4K  
7027-2F

⑰ 公開 昭和55年(1980)11月5日

発明の数 1  
審査請求 未請求

(全 3 頁)

⑱ 時計用外装部品

⑲ 特 願 昭54-49299  
⑳ 出 願 昭54(1979)4月20日  
㉑ 発 明 者 西川光貴  
諏訪市大和3丁目3番5号株式

会社諏訪精工舎内  
㉒ 出 願 人 株式会社諏訪精工舎  
東京都中央区銀座4丁目3番4号  
㉓ 代 理 人 弁理士 最上務

明 細 書

発明の名称

時計用外装部品

特許請求の範囲

いずれも原子パーセントで0.20~40重量部A及び不可避的不純物からなる非晶質合金で形成された時計用外装部品。

発明の詳細な説明

本発明は金色でしかも硬質な時計用外装部品に係わるものであり、要するに光沢が良好で摩擦時に傷が付きにくい時計用外装部品に係わるものである。

従来、時計用外装部品は、白色はステンレス鋼もしくはP、メッキ、Eメッキ等が用いられている。また金色は24Kあるいは金合金を使用しているが一般的には銅合金に金メッキが用いられている。しかしいずれも上記の時計用外装部品は軟く傷が付き易い。特に銅合金に金メッキを施した

場合は質地が軟く簡単に傷が付きしかもメッキのピンホール等が存在することから耐食性も悪いという欠点がある。また金合金においては例えばAu-Cu-Co、Au-Cu-P等の硬質合金が実用に供されているが、いずれも時期硬化処理を行なつてもHv350程度が最高であり時計の様な苛酷な使用条件においては傷が付きまた光沢も失われてしまうという欠点がある。

したがって金色でしかも美しさが変わらぬ光沢を有し摩擦しても傷が付きにくく半永久的に裝飾的な効果を失わない時計用外装部品が要望されている。本発明は上述の欠点を改善し軟くしかも美しさが変わらぬ光沢を有した金色の時計用外装部品を提供するものである。

まず本発明の成分の限定理由を述べる。0.2は原子%で20~40%に限定したが20%以下もしくは40%以上では本発明の特徴である非晶質合金になり難いためである。また残分をAを限定したがさらにKAの一部をC、D、E、F、G、Hに置き換えることも可能である。

一般に非晶質材料は、冷却速度が $10^3 \sim 10^{10} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}/\text{sec}$ という非常に急速な冷却が必要であるが、本発明の系は $10^3 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}/\text{sec}$ 程度の冷却速度で良く、数mmの板厚もしくは線材が作製可能であり時計用外装部品として実用可能である。したがって非晶質化した合金で、時計用外装部品の作製は充分に可能でありまた本系の非晶質合金で作製された時計用外装部品は非常に強くしかも研磨面は美しい光沢を有し結晶金属では得がたい色沢も得られる。

以下実施例にしたがつて本発明の詳細を説明する。

#### 実施例

純0.5及び純Auを表1に示す成分組成により溶融し及びロール法により厚みが4mm、内径が30mm長さが1000mmの板材を作製した。しかるのちに長さ40mmにダイヤモンドカッターにより切断し放電加工、プレス加工及び切削、研磨を行ない時計用ケースを作製した。その時計用ケースについて種々の試験を行なった。

まず硬さは表2に示す如くであり現流硬質合金

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特開昭55-141538(2)

金よりもはるかに硬い。当然携帯時における耐傷性は向上すると考えられる。引張り強さも表2に示すが非常に高い。非晶質合金の影響が充分出ていると考えられる。

次に光沢は非常に美しく高感感あふれる光沢を有している。

耐食性は表3に示すが18K合金とほぼ等しく人工汗に約1ヶ月浸漬しても変色せず金メッキよりもはるかに良好である。

耐傷性は表4に示す如く通常使用においては、ほとんど外装を損なう傷は付きにくいという結果を得た。

表1. 本発明ケース材料の化学成分(atomic %)

成分	成分1	成分2	成分3	成分4	成分5
0.5	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%
Au	残	残	残	残	残

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表2. 機械的性質

試料	本発明	本発明	本発明	本発明	本発明	Au-Cu-Co硬質合金	SUS	6%黄銅
項目	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5		304	
硬さ(Hv)	535	562	584	572	549	350	185	95
引張強さ(MPa)	158	163	172	163	154	102	58	33

表3. 耐食性

試料	本発明	本発明	本発明	本発明	本発明	18K合金	6%黄銅+金メッキ5μ	SUS
項目	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5			304
耐食性	30日間発錆せず	同左	同左	同左	同左	同左	1日半で発錆	7日間で発錆

試験方法：人工汗に金浸漬、温度40℃  
発錆期間で比較

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表4. 耐傷性

試料	本発明	本発明	本発明	本発明	本発明	Au-Cu-Co硬質合金	6%黄銅+金メッキ5μ	SUS
項目	成分1	成分2	成分3	成分4	成分5			304
耐傷性	1/5ヶ	0/5ヶ	0/5ヶ	1/6ヶ	0/5ヶ	4/5ヶ	5/5ヶ	5/5ヶ

試験方法：試験期間は3ヶ月

携帯条件は通常携帯

以上実施例に示す如く本発明による時計用外装部品は美しい高感感あふれる光沢を有し、しかも高耐食性であり同時に高耐傷性を供えており特に装飾的装束をそなえた時計用ケース、さげ時計用ケース、指環時計用ケース等を提供するものである。

本発明は、上記ケース(腕、ガラス板、金メッキ、他付フタなど)の他、文字板、見切板、リューズボタン、針、バンド及びその関連部品などの外装部品なら何にも適用できる。

以上

出願人 株式会社興防精工舎  
代理人 最上 浩

-6-

## 手続補正書(自発)

昭和54年 月 日

特許庁長官 熊谷 善二 殿

## 1. 事件の表示

昭和54年 特許願第49299号

## 2. 発明の名称

時計用外装部品

## 3. 補正をする者

事件との関係 東京都中央区銀座4丁目5番4号  
 出願人 (236) 株式会社 興 助 精 工 会  
 代表取締役 中 村 恒 也

## 4. 代理人

東京都渋谷区神宮前2丁目6番8号  
 (4664) 弁理士 最 上 務  
 連絡先 563-2111 内線 228-6 担当 長谷川

## 5. 補正命令の科料

昭和 年 月 日

## 6. 補正により増加する発明の数

## 5. 補正の対象

明 細 書

## 6. 補正の内容

別紙の通り

## 4. 6 別表4を以下の如く訂正する。

表 4. 耐 傷 性

試 料	本発明 例 1	本発明 例 2	本発明 例 3	本発明 例 4	本発明 例 5	Au-Ou-Co 合金 5μ	4. 試験 方法 5μ	808 304
耐傷性	0/50	0/50	0/50	0/50	1/50	4/50	3/50	0/50

試験方法：試験期間は3ヶ月  
 携帯条件は通常携帯

以 上

代理人 最 上

## 手 続 補 正

## 1. 3頁下から7行目

「溶解し双ロール法により厚みが」とあるを  
 「溶解し冷却と非晶質化及び後形状を双ロー  
 ル法により行ない厚みが」と訂正する。

## 2. 3頁下から3行目

「作製した。その瞬時計用」とあるを  
 「作製した。X線回折を行ない、非晶質であ  
 ることを確認した後その瞬時計用」と訂正する。

## 3. 5頁表2を以下の如く訂正する。

表 2. 機械的性質

試 料	本発明 例 1	本発明 例 2	本発明 例 3	本発明 例 4	本発明 例 5	Au-Ou-Co 合金 5μ	808 304	9 5
硬 度 (HV)	580	569	574	583	582	550	155	95
引張強度 (kg/mm <sup>2</sup> )	154	161	164	171	155	102	58	55

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## COMPOSITE METALLIC SHEET AND ITS PRODUCTION

Publication number: JP6010010

Publication date: 1994-01-18

Inventor: TAKAHASHI SATORU; others: 02

Applicant: MITSUBISHI MATERIALS CORP

Classification:

- international: B22F7/04; A44C25/00

- european:

Application number: JP19920171344 19920629

Priority number(s):

[0002]

[Priority arts]

With respect to accessories or ornaments such as a watchband, a bracelet, a lighter, a broach, a pendant, a buckle, a fountain pen, a cigarette case, a tiepin and cuff buttons, and various handicrafts, ones with surface patterns consisted of two or more color tones are preferable from a decorative and esthetic standpoint.

[0013]

Materials of whitish color tone

Stainless steel (SUS304), 18-karat gold (75% by weight of Au - 20% by weight of Pd - 5% by weight of Ag), 14-karat gold (58.5% by weight of Au - 20% by weight of Pd - 20% by weight of Ag), silver solder, mild steel, nickel and nickel alloy, aluminum and aluminum alloy, titanium and titanium alloy, cupronickel, monel metal, German silver, silver and silver alloy, and platinum and platinum alloy.

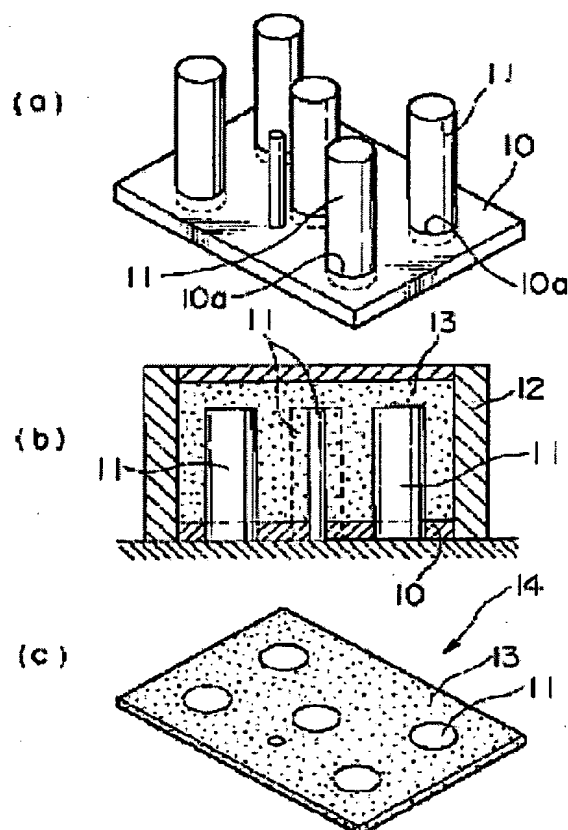
## COMPOSITE METALLIC SHEET AND ITS PRODUCTION

**Patent number:** JP6010010  
**Publication date:** 1994-01-18  
**Inventor:** TAKAHASHI SATORU; others: 02  
**Applicant:** MITSUBISHI MATERIALS CORP  
**Classification:**  
- international: B22F7/04; A44C25/00  
- european:  
**Application number:** JP19920171344 19920629  
**Priority number(s):**

### Abstract of JP6010010

**PURPOSE:** To eliminate the clearance between the metallic lump and filler which are perfectly joined and to easily form an intricate pattern by filling the filler around the metallic lump, sintering the materials and cutting the obtained metallic composite to a sheet.

**CONSTITUTION:** A wiry, granular or powdery filler 13 having a color tone different from that of a metallic lump 11 is filled around the lump, and then the materials are sintered to obtain a metallic composite. The composite is cut to a sheet in the direction orthogonal to the axis of the lump 11. Consequently, a composite metallic sheet 14 with various patterns formed on the surface by the plural kinds of color tones is easily obtained.



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(19)日本国特許庁 (J P)

(12) 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A)

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特開平6-10010

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(51)Int.Cl.<sup>5</sup>

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A 4 4 C 25/00

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A

Z 2119-3B

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F I

技術表示箇所

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特願平4-171344

(22)出願日

平成 4 年(1992) 6 月29日

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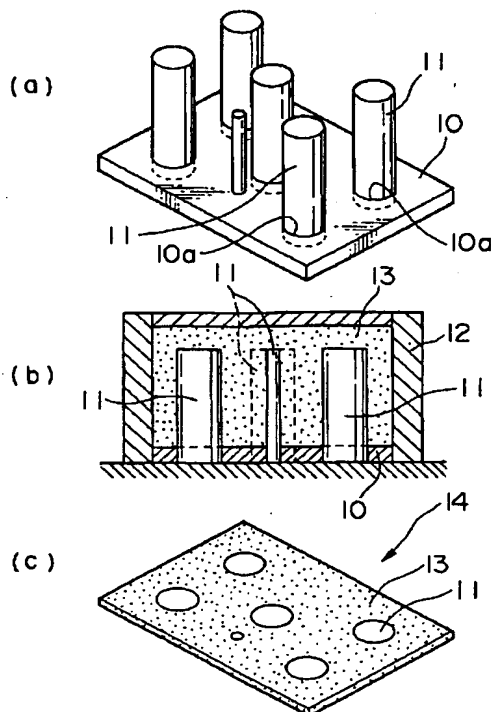
(74)代理人 弁理士 志賀 正武 (外 2 名)

(54)【発明の名称】 複合金属板とその製造方法

(57)【要約】

【目的】 加工時間が大幅に短縮でき、模様と模様との間に隙間ができることが防止でき、複雑な模様が形成できる複合金属板とその製造方法を提供することを目的とする。

【構成】 金属塊の周りにこの金属塊 11 とは異なる色調を有する線状、粒状又は粉状の充填物 13 を充填して焼結して金属複合体を形成し、この金属複合体を板状に切断する。



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 金属塊の周りにこの金属塊とは異なる色調を有する線状、粒状又は粉状の充填物を充填して焼結して金属複合体を形成し、この金属複合体を板状に切断して得られた複合金属板。

【請求項2】 金属塊の周りにこの金属塊とは異なる色調を有する線状、粒状又は粉状の充填物を充填して焼結して金属複合体を形成し、この金属複合体を板状に切断することを特徴とする複合金属板の製造方法。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、複数種の色調によって表面に種々の模様が形成された複合金属板とその製造方法に関する。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】一般に、時計バンド、ブレスレット、ライター、ブローチ、ペンダント、バックル、万年筆、シガレットケース、ネクタイピン、カフスボタンなどの装身具や装飾品、さらに各種工芸品などは、装飾的美的見地から、複数種の色調で構成された表面模様をもつことが好まれる。

【0003】従来、このような表面模様をもつ装身具や装飾品や各種工芸品の製造には、次のように製造された複合金属板が用いられている。すなわち、図4に示すように、複数枚の金属板1の所定位置に所定の形状の孔1aを切削等の機械加工によりあけた後、これらの金属板1を前記孔1aが互いに重なり合うように重ね合わせて積層体2を形成し、前記金属板1の色調と異なる色調を有し、かつ、前記孔1a内のり形状と同一の形状を有する金属棒3を前記孔1a内に挿入してから、前記金属板1と金属棒3とを拡散溶接により互いに一体に接合して金属複合体を形成し、この金属複合体を板状に切断して複合金属板を得るようにしている。

## 【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、従来の複合金属板の製造方法では、金属板1に機械加工により形成された孔1a内に金属棒3を挿入するようにしているので、金属板1及び金属棒3を所定の形状に加工するのに時間がかかるといった問題がある。さらに、機械加工の精度の関係から金属板1の孔1aの内面と金属棒3の外表面との間に隙間が形成されることがあり、この隙間のために拡散接合に不備が生じたり、製造した複合金属板の見栄えが悪くなるといった問題もある。しかも、機械加工により前記孔1aを加工するようにしているので、複雑な形状例えば星形や花形に加工することは極めて困難であり、複合金属板に簡単な形状の模様しか形成できず、付加価値が低くならざるをえなかった。

【0005】本発明は、上記事情に鑑みてなされたもので、加工時間が大幅に短縮でき、模様と模様との間に隙間ができることが防止でき、複雑な模様が形成できる複

合金属板とその製造方法を提供することを目的とする。

## 【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の複合金属板は、金属塊の周りにこの金属塊とは異なる色調を有する線状、粒状又は粉状の充填物を充填して焼結して金属複合体を形成し、この金属複合体を板状に切断して得られる。

【0007】本発明の複合金属板の製造方法は、金属塊の周りにこの金属塊とは異なる色調を有する線状、粒状又は粉状の充填物を充填して焼結して金属複合体を形成し、この金属複合体を板状に切断することを特徴とする。

## 【0008】

【作用】本発明の複合金属板によれば、金属塊の周りに充填物を充填して焼結して得られるので、従来のように機械加工により孔を形成する必要がなく加工時間を大幅に短縮することができる。また、前記金属塊の周りに充填物が充填されるので、金属塊と充填物との間に隙間が生ずることが防止でき、これらの接合を完全なものとすることができる。さらに、金属塊の周りに充填物を充填するようにしているので、金属塊が複雑な形状をしていても、金属塊の外形に対応して充填物を配置することができ、複合金属板に複雑な模様を形成させることができ、複合金属板の付加価値を高めることができる。

【0009】本発明の複合金属板の製造方法によれば、金属塊の周りに充填物を充填して焼結するようにしているので、従来のように機械加工により孔を形成する必要がなく加工時間を大幅に短縮することができる。また、前記金属塊の周りに充填物が充填されるので、金属塊と充填物との間に隙間が生ずることが防止でき、これらの接合を完全なものとすることができる。さらに、金属塊の周りに充填物を充填するようにしているので、金属塊が複雑な形状をしていても、金属塊の外形に対応して充填物を配置することができ、複合金属板に複雑な模様を形成させることができ、複合金属板の付加価値を高めることができる。

## 【0010】

【実施例】以下に図面を参照して、本発明の実施例の複合金属板とその製造方法について説明する。

【0011】図1(a)に示すように、孔10aが形成された基板10の孔10a内に金属棒(金属塊)11の端部を挿入することにより、複数の金属棒11を前記基板10に立設する。前記基板10は構造用鋼等の適宜の材料を採用することができる。また、前記金属棒11の材料としては、以下の材料のうちから適宜のものを採用することができる。

## 【0012】赤色系色調の材料

純銅、低合金銅、18K金合金（75重量% Au-25重量% Cu）、丹銅

【0013】白色系色調の材料

ステンレス鋼（SUS304）、18K金合金（75重量% Au-20重量% Pd-5重量% Ag）、14K金合金（58.5重量% Au-20重量% Pd-20重量% Ag）、銀ろう、軟鋼、ニッケル及びニッケル合金、アルミニウム及びアルミニウム合金、チタン及びチタン合金、キュプロニッケル、モネルメタル、洋白、銀及び銀合金、白金及び白金合金

【0014】黄色系色調の材料

18K金合金（75重量%-20重量% Ag-5重量% Cu）、純金、黄銅、アルミニウム青銅

【0015】次に、前記金属棒11を前記基板10ごと型12内に収納する。そして、前記型12と前記金属棒11との間に、直径0.3mmの線材を長さ1~2mmに切断した充填物13を充填してHIP（熱間静水圧プレス）により押し固めて焼結して金属複合体を得る。なお、前記充填物13の材料としては、前記した金属棒11に使用することのできる材料から適宜選択することができる。この際、前記充填物13の材料の色調が、金属棒11の材料の色調の異なるようにすることにより、金属棒11と充填物13とにより模様が形成されるようにする。

【0016】次に、焼結された金属複合体をその中に埋設された金属棒11の軸線にほぼ直交する方向に板状に切断して、図1（c）のような複合金属板14を得る。この複合金属板14の板面には、色調の異なる金属材料から構成される水玉模様が形成されている。この金属複合体14を用いて水玉模様をもった装飾品や装身具や各種工芸品を製造する。

【0017】本実施例の複合金属板14の製造方法によれば、金属棒11の周りに充填物13を充填して焼結するようにしているので、従来のように機械加工により孔を形成する必要がなく加工時間を大幅に短縮することができる。

【0018】また、前記製造方法によれば、金属棒11の周りに充填物13が充填されるので、金属棒11と充填物13との間に隙間が生ずることが防止でき、これらの接合を完全なものとすることができるとともに、できあがった複合金属板14の見栄えを良くすることができる。

【0019】また、前記製造方法により得られた複合金属板14の表面には、異なる色調によって複雑な模様が形成され、装飾的美的見地から高い評価を得ることができる。

【0020】なお、前記実施例では、断面円形の金属棒11を用いたが、図2に示すように、断面が星形の金属棒21や断面がハート形の金属棒31や断面が花形の金属棒であってもよい。このものでは、金属棒21、3

1、41の周りに充填物を充填するので、金属棒21、31、41が複雑な形状をしていても、金属棒21、31、41の外形に対応して充填物13を配置することができ、複合金属板14に複雑な模様を形成させることができ、複合金属板14の付加価値を高めることができる。

【0021】また、前記実施例では、金属棒11の周りに充填物13を充填するようにしているが、図3（a）のように、球形あるいは異形の金属塊51と前記したのと同様な充填物13とを混合して型内に充填して焼結して金属複合体50を得るようにしてもよい。この金属複合体50を板状に切断することにより、図3（b）に示すように、複雑な離れ島状の模様が形成された複合金属板54を得ることができる。なお金属塊としては、線材を所定の長さに切断したものであっても、金属粉末とバインダとを混合した可塑性組成物を所定の形状に成形した後焼結したものであってもよい。

【0022】前記実施例では、線材を短く切断した充填物13を用いたが、例えば熔融金属を水中に滴下して得られたいわゆる水中ショットのような粒状体や、例えば、アトマイズ法によって製造された粉状体を用いることできる。また、充填物として18Kや14Kの要素粉を用いてもよい。

【0023】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明の複合金属板によれば、金属塊の周りにこの金属塊とは異なる色調を有する線状、粒状又は粉状の充填物を充填して焼結して金属複合体を形成し、この金属複合体を板状に切断して得られるので、金属塊の周りに充填物を充填して焼結して得られるので、従来のように機械加工により孔を形成する必要がなく加工時間を大幅に短縮することができ、前記金属塊の周りに充填物が充填されるので、金属塊と充填物との間に隙間が生ずることが防止でき、これらの接合を完全なものとするできるとともに、できあがった複合金属板の見栄えを良くすることができ、金属塊の周りに充填物を充填するようにしているので、金属塊が複雑な形状をしていても、金属塊の外形に対応して充填物を配置することができ、複合金属板に複雑な模様を形成させることができ、複合金属板の付加価値を高めることができる。

【0024】本発明の複合金属板の製造方法によれば、金属塊の周りにこの金属塊とは異なる色調を有する線状、粒状又は粉状の充填物を充填して焼結して金属複合体を形成し、この金属複合体を板状に切断するようにしたので、金属塊の周りに充填物を充填して焼結するようにしているので、従来のように機械加工により孔を形成する必要がなく加工時間を大幅に短縮することができ、前記金属塊の周りに充填物が充填されるので、金属塊と充填物との間に隙間が生ずることが防止でき、これらの接合を完全なものとするできるとともに、できあ

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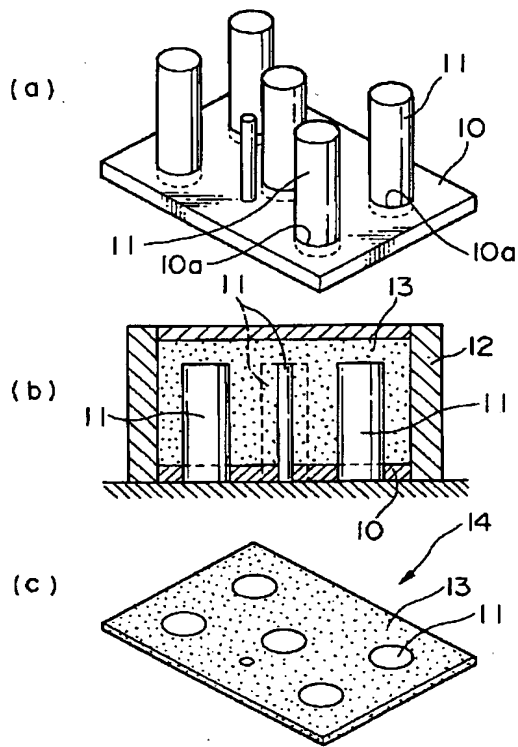
がった複合金属板の見栄えを良くすることができ、金属塊の周りに充填物を充填するようにしているので、金属塊が複雑な形状をしていても、金属塊の外形に対応して充填物を配置することができ、複合金属板に複雑な模様を形成させることができ、複合金属板の付加価値を高めることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

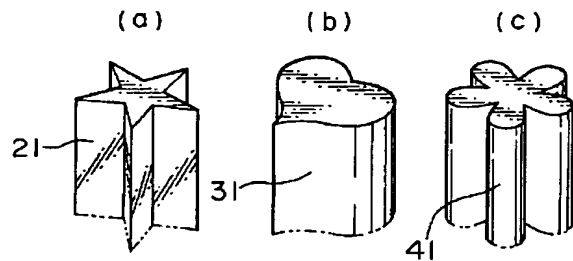
【図1】本発明の一実施例の複合金属板の製造方法を示す工程を示す図である。

【図2】図1の製造方法に使用される金属塊の他の例を示す斜視図である。

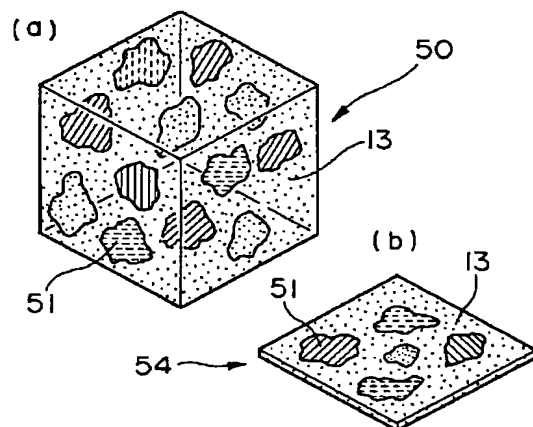
【図1】



【図2】



【図3】



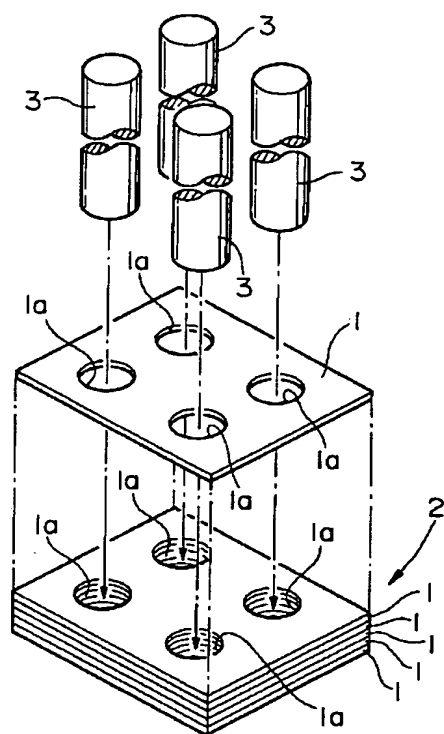
【図3】本発明の他の実施例の複合金属板の製造方法を示す図である。

【図4】従来の複合金属板の製造方法を示す斜視図である。

【符号の説明】

- 11 金属棒
- 13 充填物
- 14 複合金属板
- 21, 31, 41 金属棒
- 51 金属塊
- 54 複合金属板

【図4】



## EXTERIOR PARTS FOR WATCH

Publication number: JP57097484

Publication date: 1982-06-17

Inventor: MORITA YOSHIO

Applicant: SEIKO EPSON CORP

Classification:

- international: G04B45/00

- european:

Application number: JP19800173404 19801209

Priority number(s):

[Detailed description of the invention (extract)]

The present invention relates to exterior parts for watch, wherein the material for the parts is obtained by joining alternately gold alloy and stainless steel.

Conventionally, product, wherein a gold is embedded in the part of the stainless steel exterior parts for watch, has widely been used.

The concrete method is embedding and fixing gold material by brazing or the like in a concavity formed on the part of the stainless steel exterior parts for watch.

But it has been difficult to produce the parts wherein white color and gold color are alternately and finely joining, and an appearance of the parts has not been sharp because there has generally been the brazer at the point where the white color and the gold color are finely joining.

The present invention has been made to solve the problem.

The present invention relates to the exterior parts for watch wherein the material for the parts, which is obtained by joining alternately gold alloy and stainless steel, is wholly or partly used.

With respect to the present invention, the term of "gold alloy" used herein means 24-karat gold, 18-karat gold, 14-karat gold, 10-karat gold, or the like. The term of "stainless steel" used herein means SUS304, SUS316, SUS316L, or the like.

A stainless steel is the most practical as the material, because it is low in cost among materials that can show white color and is equal to practical use as an exterior parts for watch. So the material is limited to a stainless steel.

⑪ 日本国特許庁 (JP)  
⑫ 公開特許公報 (A)

⑬ 特許出願公開  
昭57-97484

⑭ Int. Cl.<sup>3</sup>  
G 04 B 45/00

識別記号

庁内整理番号  
7027-2F

⑮ 公開 昭和57年(1982) 6月17日

発明の数 1  
審査請求 未請求

(全 2 頁)

⑯ 時計用外装部品

⑰ 特 願 昭55-173404

⑱ 出 願 昭55(1980)12月 9 日

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明 細 書

1 発明の名称 時計用外装部品

2 特許請求の範囲

金合金とステンレス鋼とを交互に接合して構成した材料を全体あるいは、一部に配設することにより構成した時計用外装部品。

3 発明の詳細な説明

本発明は、金合金とステンレス鋼とを交互に接合した原料を用いたことを特徴とする時計用外装部品に関するものである。

従来、ステンレス鋼製の時計用外装部品においてステンレス鋼の一部に部分的に金を埋め込んだ製品が広く用いられている。この具体的方法としては、ステンレス鋼製の時計用外装部品の一部に凹部を形成しそこに金材をロー付等の方法で埋設固定していた。

しかしながら、この方法においては、金と白と

を交互に細く組み合わせた部品をつくることが、困難であり、かつその白と金との細い接合部分にロー材が介在するためスツキリとした外観にあらわれないのが通常であつた。

本発明は、この問題を解決するもので、金合金とステンレス鋼とを交互に接合して構成した材料を全体あるいは、一部に配設することにより、構成した時計用外装部品に関するものである。本発明で金合金とは、24K、18K、14K、10K材等あり、ステンレス鋼とは、304材、

316、316L材等である。ステンレス鋼に限らず、白色を出せる材料として低コストで、時計用外装部品として充分実用に耐えられる材料としては、一番実用的であるためである。

金合金とステンレス鋼を交互に配設する仕方としては、第1図に示す様に相互に直線的に配設する方法。第2図の如く網模様配設する方法、第3図の如く、第2図の模様を偏平にする方法、第4図の如く、格子模様にする方法等がある。各図において1は金合金の部分、2はステンレス鋼の



部分である。

上記の素材を用いた時計用外装部品の例を、第5～第7図に示す。第5図は、胴のコーナー部に第1図のストライプ状の素材を配設した例を示す。第1図の素材のかわりに、第2～第4図のバイカラー素材を配設しても同様な効果を得られる。第6図には、第1図の素材を全面に用いた例を示した。第7図は、縁に用いた例をした。第8図は第1図と第2図の双方を用いた例を示した。以上の例の他に、尾錠、バンド等に用いることも、当然可能である。

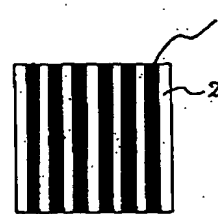
#### 4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図～第4図は、ステンレス鋼と合金金の、相互に配設した例を示す。第5図～第8図は、その配設の例を示す。

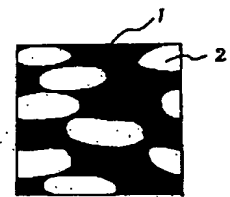
1 - 合金金部      2 - ステンレス鋼部

以上

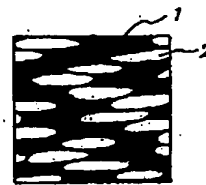
出願人 株式会社 諏訪精工舎  
代理人 弁理士 最上 務



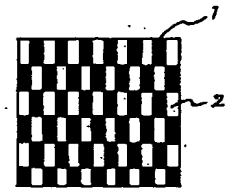
第1図



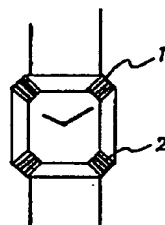
第2図



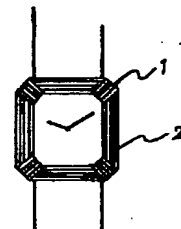
第3図



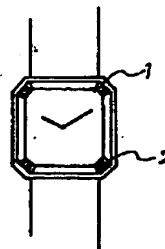
第4図



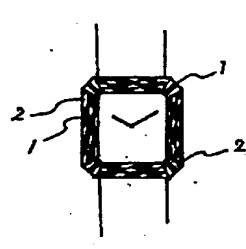
第5図



第6図



第7図



第8図